```
=> E MANABE SHINO/AU 25
E1            1      MANABE SHINICHIRO/AU
E2            8      MANABE SHINJI/AU
E3           42 --> MANABE SHINO/AU
E4            2      MANABE SHINOBU/AU
E5            6      MANABE SHIRO/AU
E6            2      MANABE SHIZUKO/AU
E7            1      MANABE SHIZUO/AU
E8            1      MANABE SHOICHI/AU
E9            1      MANABE SHOJI/AU
E10           2      MANABE SHUHEI/AU
E11           4      MANABE SHUICHI/AU
E12          12      MANABE SHUJI/AU
E13          35      MANABE SHUNICHI/AU
E14           1      MANABE SHUNICHIRO/AU
E15           1      MANABE SHUNSUKE/AU
E16           1      MANABE SHUNYA/AU
E17           1      MANABE SIGEO/AU
E18          14      MANABE SOHEI/AU
E19           1      MANABE SUEHIRO/AU
E20          10      MANABE SUGIO/AU
E21           1      MANABE SUGURU/AU
E22          48      MANABE SUNAO/AU
E23           1      MANABE SYUHEI/AU
E24           1      MANABE SYUICHI/AU
E25          15      MANABE SYUKURO/AU

=> S (E3)
L1           42 ("MANABE SHINO"/AU)

=> E ITO YUKISHIGE/AU 25
E1            3      ITO YUKINORI/AU
E2          552      ITO YUKIO/AU
E3          205 --> ITO YUKISHIGE/AU
E4            3      ITO YUKITAKA/AU
E5           10      ITO YUKITO/AU
E6            8      ITO YUKITSUGU/AU
E7            3      ITO YUKIYA/AU
E8            9      ITO YUKIYASU/AU
E9           24      ITO YUKIYO/AU
E10          69      ITO YUKIYOSHI/AU
E11           1      ITO YUKIYOSKI/AU
E12         158      ITO YUKO/AU
E13           1      ITO YUKUO/AU
E14           7      ITO YUKYA/AU
E15           1      ITO YUKYASU/AU
E16           9      ITO YUKYOSHI/AU
E17           2      ITO YUMEKO/AU
E18          61      ITO YUMI/AU
E19         107      ITO YUMIKO/AU
E20           5      ITO YURI/AU
E21           2      ITO YURIE/AU
E22          20      ITO YURIKO/AU
E23           5      ITO YUSAI/AU
E24           1      ITO YUSAKU/AU
E25           1      ITO YUSEI/AU

=> E ITO YUKISHIGE/AU 25
E1            3      ITO YUKINORI/AU
E2          552      ITO YUKIO/AU
E3          205 --> ITO YUKISHIGE/AU
E4            3      ITO YUKITAKA/AU
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E5           10      ITO YUKITO/AU
E6            8      ITO YUKITSUGU/AU
E7            3      ITO YUKIYA/AU
E8            9      ITO YUKIYASU/AU
E9           24      ITO YUKIYO/AU
E10          69      ITO YUKIYOSHI/AU
E11           1      ITO YUKIYOSKI/AU
E12         158      ITO YUKO/AU
E13           1      ITO YUKUO/AU
E14           7      ITO YUKYA/AU
E15           1      ITO YUKYASU/AU
E16           9      ITO YUKYOSHI/AU
E17           2      ITO YUMEKO/AU
E18          61      ITO YUMI/AU
E19         107      ITO YUMIKO/AU
E20           5      ITO YURI/AU
E21           2      ITO YURIE/AU
E22          20      ITO YURIKO/AU
E23           5      ITO YUSAI/AU
E24           1      ITO YUSAKU/AU
E25           1      ITO YUSEI/AU

=> S (E3)
L2          205 ("ITO YUKISHIGE"/AU)

=> E ITO Y/AU 25
E1            1      ITO WATARU C O FUJI PHOTO FILM/AU
E2           16      ITO WULF D/AU
E3         1121 --> ITO Y/AU
E4            1      ITO Y H/AU
E5            1      ITO Y L/AU
E6            4      ITO Y M/AU
E7            4      ITO Y MARVIN/AU
E8            2      ITO Y N/AU
E9            1      ITO Y T/AU
E10           7      ITO YAE/AU
E11           1      ITO YAKISHIGE/AU
E12          12      ITO YAMAO/AU
E13           3      ITO YAMATO/AU
E14           1      ITO YAMATOO/AU
E15           1      ITO YASHIHIKO/AU
E16           1      ITO YASHIKATSU/AU
E17           1      ITO YASHIKO/AU
E18           1      ITO YASHIO/AU
E19           1      ITO YASHIRO/AU
E20           1      ITO YASHITADA/AU
E21           3      ITO YASHUHIKO/AU
E22           1      ITO YASHUSHI/AU
E23           1      ITO YASNOBU/AU
E24           2      ITO YASOJI/AU
E25           4      ITO YASOO/AU

=> S (E3)
L3         1121 ("ITO Y"/AU)

=> s l1 or l2 or l3
L4         1337 L1 OR L2 OR L3

=> s l4 and (solid phase)
       1050438 SOLID
        288322 SOLIDS
       1263091 SOLID
                 (SOLID OR SOLIDS)
```

```
      1727923 PHASE
       360208 PHASES
      1879470 PHASE
                (PHASE OR PHASES)
       112697 SOLID PHASE
                (SOLID(W)PHASE)
L5          49 L4 AND (SOLID PHASE)

=> s l5 and (saccharide or ?saccharide)
         9773 SACCHARIDE
         9631 SACCHARIDES
        16359 SACCHARIDE
                (SACCHARIDE OR SACCHARIDES)
       166590 ?SACCHARIDE
L6          26 L5 AND (SACCHARIDE OR ?SACCHARIDE)

=> S L6 AND 1800<=PY<=2002
     22868531 1800<=PY<=2002
L7          19 L6 AND 1800<=PY<=2002

=> s l6 and (monitor? or detect?)
       396509 MONITOR?
      1642853 DETECT?
L8           8 L6 AND (MONITOR? OR DETECT?)

=> s l8 not l7
L9           4 L8 NOT L7

=> d l7 ibib abs 1-19

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 19  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2003:612955  HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         140:321573
TITLE:                   Novel methodology for polymer supported
                         oligosaccharide synthesis
AUTHOR(S):               Manabe, Shino; Ando, Hiromune; Hanashima,
                         Shinya; Nakahara, Yoshiaki; Ito, Yukishige
CORPORATE SOURCE:        RIKEN, The Institute of Physical and Chemical
                         Research, Tokai University, Japan
SOURCE:                  Tennen Yuki Kagobutsu Toronkai Koen Yoshishu (
                         2001), 43rd, 43-48
                         CODEN: TYKYDS
PUBLISHER:               Nippon Kagakkai
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE:                Japanese
AB   A review.  Solid phase synthesis is now widely
     recognized as the edge technol. for rapid and efficient
     oligosaccharide construction.  However, it has several
     disadvantages which should be overcome, (i) the reduced reactivity of
     substrates, (ii) the difficulty of teal-time reaction monitoring, (iii)
     limitations on ability of scale-up reactions, and (iv) purification of the
     desired compds.  We choose the PEG (Ave M. W. 550) as a polymer support.
     It gives homogeneous conditions in reaction mixture, so the reactivity of
     substrate bound to PEG does not diminished.  The scale up of the reaction
     is possible because the low mol. weight of PEG.  Due to its high polarity of
     PEG, purification of PEG bound sugar was quite simple using silica gel column
     chromatog.  Using the nitro group introduced linker, which is quite stable
     under typical glycosylation reactions, the oligosaccharide was
     synthesized on PEG.  The monitoring of the glycosylation reaction was
     performed by MALDI-TOF MAS based on the characteristic signal pattern
     which derives from normal distribution of PEG chain length.  The reaction
     monitoring of deprotection of chloroacetyl group was performed by
     colorimetric assay by use of (p-nitrobenzyl)pyridine.  Chloroacetyl group
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was selectively reacts with (p-nitrobenzyl)pyridine to give red color under basic conditions. The reaction was semi-quantified by use of NIH Image software. "Catch and release strategy" for the purification of polymer supported oligosaccharide was developed. Solid phase bound cysteine captures the glycosylated product having the chloroacetyl group. Cleavage reaction of Fmoc group releases the sugar via intramol. cyclization process into the solution phase. By repetition of glycosylation/capture/release cycle, the poly(lactosamine) was synthesized on polymer support.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:785013 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:153793
TITLE: Synthesis of core-class 2 O-linked glycopeptides: A benzyl-protected tetrasaccharyl serine and its derivative carrying a hydrophobic cholestanyl group
AUTHOR(S): Watabe, Jun; Singh, Latika; Nakahara, Yuko; Ito, Yukishige; Hojo, Hironobu; Nakahara, Yoshiaki
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Glycotechnology, Department of Applied Biochemistry, Tokai University, Kanagawa, 259-1292, Japan
SOURCE: Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Biochemistry (2002), 66(9), 1904-1914
CODEN: BBBIEJ; ISSN: 0916-8451
PUBLISHER: Japan Society for Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Agrochemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 138:153793
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB A core-class 2 tetrasaccharide-linked serine was synthesized in a convergent manner. The coupling reaction of disaccharide glycosyl donor and acceptor stereoselectively afforded a tetrasaccharide, which was converted to a glycosyl fluoride (I). Glycosylation of Fmoc-Ser allyl ester with I produced α- and β-glycosides in 40% and 33% yields, resp. The α-isomer was converted into (II; R = Fmoc, OR1 = OBn, R2 = H), a useful building block for the solid-phase synthesis of glycopeptides. On the other hand, the α-isomer was N-deprotected and condensed with hydrophobic cholestanol through a succinyl spacer. The same compound was alternatively synthesized by coupling I and a cholesteryl-linker-Ser allyl ester. Functional group manipulation and hydrogenation afforded core 2 tetrasaccharide-cholestanol conjugate II (R = III, OR1 = OH, R2 = (CH2)2CH3).
REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:746490 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:385028
TITLE: On-Resin Real-Time Reaction Monitoring of Solid-Phase Oligosaccharide Synthesis
AUTHOR(S): Manabe, Shino; Ito, Yukishige
CORPORATE SOURCE: RIKEN (The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research), Hirosawa, Wako-shi, Saitama, 351-0198, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (2002), 124(43), 12638-12639
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 137:385028
AB On-resin real-time monitoring by a combination of a color test of (p-nitrobenzyl)pyridine and Disperse Red was developed for oligosaccharide synthesis.
REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:577345 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:370297
TITLE: Tag-reporter and resin capture - release strategy in oligosaccharide synthesis
AUTHOR(S): Ito, Yukishige; Manabe, Shino
CORPORATE SOURCE: RIKEN (The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research), Wako, 351-0198, Japan
SOURCE: Chemistry--A European Journal (2002), 8(14), 3076-3084
CODEN: CEUJED; ISSN: 0947-6539
PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 137:370297
AB Low mol. weight poly(ethylene glycol) (LWPEG) has been found to be useful as a "tag" in oligosaccharide synthesis due to its high polarity. Real time reaction monitoring was achieved by use of MAL-DI-TOF MS in the glycosylation reactions and color tests in the deprotection of the chloroacetyl group. Further, a cysteine-supported insol. resin enables the purification of the chloroacetyl-bound compds. on soluble PEG.
REFERENCE COUNT: 73 THERE ARE 73 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:470586 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:79121
TITLE: Stereoselective β-mannosylation on polymer support
AUTHOR(S): Ito, Yukishige; Ando, Hiromune
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research (RIKEN), Wako-Shi, Saitama, Japan
SOURCE: Solid Support Oligosaccharide Synthesis and Combinatorial Carbohydrate Libraries (2001), 135-164. Editor(s): Seeberger, Peter H. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.: New York, N. Y.
CODEN: 69CTPH; ISBN: 0-471-37828-3
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review with refs. on the solid phase preparation of oligosaccharides via stereoselective mannosylation reaction.
REFERENCE COUNT: 94 THERE ARE 94 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:378160 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:295151
TITLE: Development of new rapid synthetic method in sugar chain synthesis
AUTHOR(S): Ito, Yukishige; Manabe, Shino

CORPORATE SOURCE: Research Lab. for Cellular Regulation and Chemistry, Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, Wako-shi, Saitama, 351-0198, Japan
SOURCE: Yuki Gosei Kagaku Kyokaishi (2002), 60(5), 476-477
CODEN: YGKKAE; ISSN: 0037-9980
PUBLISHER: Yuki Gosei Kagaku Kyokai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB A review with refs. A solid phase synthesis of oligosaccharides using low mol. weight polyethylene glycol (LWPEG) as a soluble support (tag) and chloroacetyl (reporter) group as the hydroxy-protecting group is developed. The LWPEG soluble support allows the authors to monitor the course of glycosidation reaction at real time using MLADI-TOFMS mass spectroscopy. Deprotection of chloroacetyl group is not only carried out selectively but also the deprotection reaction using aqueous pyridine is conveniently monitored by color reaction with p-nitrobenzylpyridine. Both monitoring methods are excellent in operability, require a very small amount sample, and can detect the progress of the reaction at real time. The LWPEG-bound coupling product possesses both LWPEG and chloroacetyl ends and can be separated from a glycosidation donor due to the polarity of LWPEG and selectively captured by reaction of the chloroacetyl group with a resin-bound N-Fmoc-cysteine. Deprotection of Fmoc group results in cycloamidation and the resin cleavage and releases the chloroacetyl-deprotected LWPEG-bound coupling product which is immediately used for the next coupling reaction.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:303816 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:140757
TITLE: Synthesis of mucin-type glycopeptide (β hCG 130-145) by on-resin fragment condensation of the glycopeptide segments carrying unmasked oligosaccharides
AUTHOR(S): Ichiyanagi, Tsuyoshi; Takatani, Maki; Sakamoto, Kimitoshi; Nakahara, Yuko; Ito, Yukishige; Hojo, Hironobu; Nakahara, Yoshiaki
CORPORATE SOURCE: RIKEN (The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research), Wako-shi, Saitama, 351-0198, Japan
SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (2002), 43(18), 3297-3300
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 137:140757
AB Use of amino acid pentafluorophenyl esters was found effective for chemoselective N-acylation in the peptide elongation. On-resin fragment condensation between Fmoc-Ser(tBu)-Pro-Ser(Galβ1→3GalNAc-α1→)-Arg(Pmc)-Leu-Pro-Gly-OH and H-Pro-Ser(Galβ1→3GalNAc-α1→)-Asp(tBuO)-Thr(tBu)-Pro-Ile-Leu-Pro-Gln-O-CH2CH:CH(CH2)2C(O)NH-resin using DCC-PfpOH as an activator afforded coupling product in good yield.
REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:29631 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:263346
TITLE: Solid-phase capture-release strategy applied to oligosaccharide synthesis on a soluble polymer support
AUTHOR(S): Ando, Hiromune; Manabe, Shino; Nakahara,

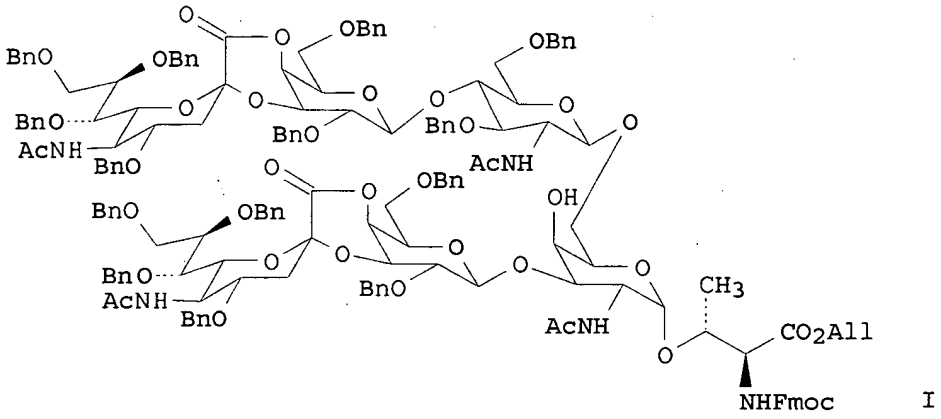
Yoshiaki; Ito, Yukishige
CORPORATE SOURCE: RIKEN (The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research) and CREST, Japan Science and Technology Corporation (JST), Wako, 351-0198, Japan
SOURCE: Angewandte Chemie, International Edition (2001), 40(24), 4725-4728
CODEN: ACIEF5; ISSN: 1433-7851
PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 136:263346
AB A resin-aided capture and release strategy for oligosaccharide synthesis on a Wang resin polymer support has been developed. This technique uses polyethylene glycol tagged oligosaccharides to furnish 1,2-trans (β)-O-glycoside linkages in high yields.
REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:658767 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:371913
TITLE: Wang resin-type linker containing a nitro group for polymer support oligosaccharide synthesis: polymer-supported glycosyl donor
AUTHOR(S): Manabe, Shino; Ito, Yukishige
CORPORATE SOURCE: RIKEN (The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research), Saitama, 351-0198, Japan
SOURCE: Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (2001), 49(9), 1234-1235
CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363
PUBLISHER: Pharmaceutical Society of Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 135:371913
AB A nitro-introduced Wang resin-type linker for soluble and insol. polymer support oligosaccharide synthesis is described. The linker was used for connecting glycosyl donors and polymer supports, and was completely stable under the glycosylation conditions tested. The cleavage of the linker was performed under reductive conditions without affecting the protecting groups to release disaccharides.
REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:700722 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:5100
TITLE: Novel nitro Wang type linker for polymer support oligosaccharide synthesis; polymer supported acceptor
AUTHOR(S): Manabe, Shino; Nakahara, Yoshiaki; Ito, Yukishige
CORPORATE SOURCE: RIKEN (The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research) Wako, Saitama, 351-0198, Japan
SOURCE: Synlett (2000), (9), 1241-1244
CODEN: SYNLES; ISSN: 0936-5214
PUBLISHER: Georg Thieme Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 134:5100
AB A novel linker designed for polymer support oligosaccharide synthesis is described. The nitro group carrying Wang resin type linker was stable under Lewis acidic glycosylation conditions. Selective reduction of the nitro group under the homogenous conditions was accompanied by

spontaneous cyclization to release the oligosaccharides from polymer.
REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:187683 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:30874
TITLE: An efficient access to protected disialylated glycohexaosyl threonine present on the leukosialin of activated T-lymphocytes
AUTHOR(S): Singh, L.; Nakahara, Y.; Ito, Y.; Nakahara, Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research (RIKEN), Wako-shi, Saitama, Japan
SOURCE: Carbohydrate Research (2000), 325(2), 132-142
CODEN: CRBRAT; ISSN: 0008-6215
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 133:30874
GI



I

AB The total synthesis of the threonine-linked core 2 class disialylated hexasaccharide in a completely protected form was accomplished for the first time. The L-threonine conjugate, N-(9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl)-O-{(5-acetamido-4,7,8,9-tetra-O-benzyl-3,5-dideoxy-D-glycero-α-D-galacto-2-nonulopyranosylonic acid)-(2 3)-(2,6-di-O-benzyl-β-D-galactopyranosyl)-(1 4)-2-acetamido-2-deoxy-3,6-di-O-benzyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1 6)-[(5-acetamido-4,7,8,9-tetra-O-benzyl-3,5-dideoxy-D-glycero-α-D-galacto-2-nonulopyranosylonic acid)-(2 3)-2,6-di-O-benzyl-β-D-galactopyranosyl-(1 3)]-2-acetamido-2-deoxy-α-d-galactopyranosyl-(1d 4c:1f 4e)-dilactone}-L-threonine allyl ester (I; Bn = CH2Ph, All =CH2CH:CH2) was synthesized via stereocontrolled glycosylations employing readily accessible monosaccharidic blocks; t-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-azido-2-deoxy-3,6-di-O-benzyl-β-D-glucopyranose, N-(9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl)-O-(2-azido-6-O-t-butyldimethylsilyl-2-deoxy-α-D-galactopyranosyl)-l-threonine allyl ester, and N-(9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl)-O-(2-azido-4,6-O-benzylidene-3-O-chloroacetyl-2-deoxy-α-D-galactopyranosyl)-l-threonine allyl ester. For the introduction of the amino acid, the azide group was used to

temporarily mask the amino group of GalNAc so as to obtain an α-glycosidic linkage without participation from the C-2 substituent. The threonine was attached to the sugar unit at the monosaccharide stage to avoid loss of oligosaccharide at a later stage. The Fmoc and allyl ester protected amino acid at the reducing end facilitates efficient glycopeptide synthesis on solid-phase support.

REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:801869 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:125272
TITLE: Solid-phase oligosaccharide synthesis and related technologies
AUTHOR(S): Ito, Yukishige; Manabe, Shino
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, Wako, 351-0198, Japan
SOURCE: Current Opinion in Chemical Biology (1998), 2(6), 701-708
CODEN: COCBF4; ISSN: 1367-5931
PUBLISHER: Current Biology Publications
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review with 36 refs. Research efforts directed at the development of methodologies effective for solid-phase synthesis of oligosaccharides have resulted in a number of impressive achievements. In addition, closely related technologies, such as soluble polymer-supported synthesis and fluorous synthesis of the same class of mols., have proved to be quite promising.
REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:662868 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:14125
TITLE: Solid phase oligosaccharide synthesis
AUTHOR(S): Manabe, Shino; Ito, Yukishige
CORPORATE SOURCE: Science and Chemistry Laboratory, Wako-shi, Hirosawa, 351-0198, Japan
SOURCE: Kobunshi (1998), 47(10), 766-771
CODEN: KOBUA3; ISSN: 0454-1138
PUBLISHER: Kobunshi Gakkai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB A review with 17 refs. Solid phase synthesis of oligosaccharides requires high yield and selectivity for each glycosylation step and is generally carried out by two methods which elongate growing oligosaccharide chains by repeated glycosylation from either reducing or nonreducing terminus of sugar units linked to a support, resp. Some of the solid phase synthesis examples are Danishefsky's glycal method, Krepinsky's method using soluble polymer (polyethylene glycol) support, orthogonal glycosylation which takes advantage of different activation conditions for thioglycosides and glycosyl fluorides, authors' selective synthesis of β-mannosides using PEG polymer support, Wong's enzymic synthesis of sialyl Lewisx using chymotrypsin, synthesis of glycoproteins, and Nicolaou's synthesis of branched oligosaccharide, phytoalexin elicitor, using photolabile linker.

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:645432 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:2653
TITLE: Binding of human cytomegalovirus to sulfated glucuronyl glycosphingolipids and their inhibitory effects on the infection
AUTHOR(S): Ogawa-Goto, K.; Arao, Y.; Ito, Y.; Ogawa, T.; Abe, T.; Kurata, T.; Irie, S.; Akanuma, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Life Sciences, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, 152, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of General Virology (1998), 79(10), 2533-2541
CODEN: JGVIAY; ISSN: 0022-1317
PUBLISHER: Society for General Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Interactions between human cytomegalovirus (HCMV) and various carbohydrate structures were analyzed using sulfated glucuronyl glycosphingolipids (SGGLs) and the structurally related glycosphingolipids (GLs). A thin-layer chromatog.-overlay assay and a solid-phase binding assay revealed that HCMV strongly bound to sulfated glucuronyl lactosaminylparagloboside, one of the SGGLs having the repeating lactosamine structure (3Galβ1-4GlcNAc1-)2 in addition to the 3-O-sulfated glucuronyl moiety. The virus bound less strongly to other 3-O-sulfated GLs, which included sulfated glucuronyl paragloboside and cerebroside sulfate ester, and also to (3Galβ1-4GlcNAc1-)2-containing GLs that included nLc6Cer. Thus, a (3Galβ1-4GlcNAc1-)2 and a 3-O-sulfated saccharide seem to be important structures for the binding by HCMV. When virus particles were preincubated with these GLs, inhibitory effects were observed both on expression of the viral immediate-early gene and on plaque formation by HCMV. These effects were very well correlated with the abilities of the GLs to bind to the virus. Pretreatment of host cells with HNK-1 monoclonal antibody, which specifically recognizes SGGLs, resulted in partial inhibition of plaque formation by HCMV. These results clearly show that HCMV recognizes and binds to the sulfated carbohydrate structure in SGGL and also suggest that binding of HCMV to the specific sugar structure may play an important role in HCMV infection.
REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:569723 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:290404
TITLE: Solid-phase synthesis of the B-chain of human α2HS glycoprotein
AUTHOR(S): Nakahara, Yoshiaki; Nakahara, Yuko; Ito, Yukishige; Ogawa, Tomoya
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Industrial Chemistry, Tokai University, Hiratsuka, Kanagawa, 259-1292, Japan
SOURCE: Carbohydrate Research (1998), 309(3), 287-296
CODEN: CRBRAT; ISSN: 0008-6215
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The B-chain of human α2HS glycoprotein, a heptacosa-peptide carrying a trisaccharide (sialyl T) side chain, was synthesized. Prior to the 9-fluorenyl-methoxycarbonyl (Fmoc)-based solid-phase synthesis of the glycopeptide, a benzyl-protected glycosyl-serine building block was prepared via β-stereoselective glycosylation of a protected 2-azido-2-deoxy-galactosyl-serine with a protected sialyl galactosyl trichloroacetimidate. An automated peptide

synthesizer was efficiently used for the elongation of the entire peptide chain except for the coupling of the protected glycosyl-serine residue. The synthesized glycopeptide was cleaved from the resin by the TFA method. The resultant mixture of the benzylated glycopeptides was treated with trimethylsilyl triflate-thio-anisole in TFA and then with aq NaHCO3 and 1,4-dithiothreitol to give the desired glycopeptide.

REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:707378 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:319251
TITLE: Total synthesis of B-chain of human α2HS glycoprotein
AUTHOR(S): Nakahara, Yoshiaki; Nakahara, Yuko; Ito, Yukishige; Ogawa, Tomoya
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research (RIKEN), Wako, 351-01, Japan
SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (1997), 38(41), 7211-7214
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The human α2HS glycoprotein B-chain, a 27-residue cysteine-containing peptide carrying a trisaccharide (sialyl T) side chain, was synthesized for the first time by the solid-phase method utilizing a glycosylserine building block with 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl (Fmoc) Nα-protection and benzyl protecting groups for the sugar moiety.

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:701023 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:319145
TITLE: Polymer support synthesis of oligosaccharide
AUTHOR(S): Ito, Yukishige
CORPORATE SOURCE: Synthetic Cellular Chem. Lab., RIKEN, Japan
SOURCE: RIKEN Review (1997), 15, 41-42
CODEN: RIREE6; ISSN: 0919-3405
PUBLISHER: Institute of Physical and Chemical Research
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review with 8 refs. on polymer support strategies useful for rapid assembly of glycoconjugate related glycans. Two approaches, solid-phase synthesis of polylactosamine type oligosaccharide and orthogonal glycosylation are considered. Furthermore, a conceptually novel use of polymer support for stereoselective synthesis of β-manno glycoside was developed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:13229 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:144472
TITLE: Solid phase synthesis of polylactosamine oligosaccharide
AUTHOR(S): Shimizu, Hiroki; Ito, Yukishige; Kanie, Osamu; Ogawa, Tomoya
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Phys. Chem. Res., Saitama, 351-01, Japan
SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (1996), 6(23), 2841-2846
CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Solid phase preparation of polylactosamine oligosaccharide was performed starting from resin supported lactose. Glycosidation of lactose with the lactosamine unit followed by the delevulinoylation afforded tetrasaccharides, which were further converted into hexa- and octasaccharide and was cleaved from resin by TrBF4 in CH2Cl2.
REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:713485 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:75149
TITLE: Orthogonal glycosylation strategy for rapid assembly of oligosaccharides on a polymer support
AUTHOR(S): Ito, Yukishige; Kanie, Osamu; Ogawa, Tomoya
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Phys. Chem. Research, Saitama, 351-01, Japan
SOURCE: Angewandte Chemie, International Edition in English (1996), 35(21), 2510-2512
CODEN: ACIEAY; ISSN: 0570-0833
PUBLISHER: VCH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Merrifield preparation of oligosaccharides via orthogonal glycosidation is reported.
REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:35:56 ON 27 DEC 2006)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:36:30 ON 27 DEC 2006
E MANABE SHINO/AU 25
L1 42 S (E3)
E ITO YUKISHIGE/AU 25
E ITO YUKISHIGE/AU 25
L2 205 S (E3)
E ITO Y/AU 25
L3 1121 S (E3)
L4 1337 S L1 OR L2 OR L3
L5 49 S L4 AND (SOLID PHASE)
L6 26 S L5 AND (SACCHARIDE OR ?SACCHARIDE)
L7 19 S L6 AND 1800<=PY<=2002
L8 8 S L6 AND (MONITOR? OR DETECT?)
L9 4 S L8 NOT L7

=> d l9 ibib abs 1-4

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1169551 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
TITLE: Approaches to rapid synthesis of biologically active oligosaccharides
AUTHOR(S): Ito, Yukishige
CORPORATE SOURCE: RIKEN (The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research), 2-1 Hirosawa Wako-shi, Saitama, 351-0198, Japan
SOURCE: Nanotechnology in Carbohydrate Chemistry (2006), 1-22.
Editor(s): Yuasa, Hideya. Transworld Research Network: Trivandrum, India.
CODEN: 69IPPZ; ISBN: 81-7895-206-8

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
AB In order for the precise analyses of their biol. roles, chemical synthesis of glycoconjugate-derived oligosaccharides is extremely important. Various approaches have been investigated to facilitate the process of oligosaccharide synthesis. We developed several methodologies for efficient and rapid synthesis of oligosaccharides, such as solution-phase and solid-phase polymer supported oligosaccharide synthesis with real-time monitoring, resin capture-release purification of desired oligosaccharide, and high-throughput screening of glycosylation reactions.
REFERENCE COUNT: 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:228369 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:478105
TITLE: Renaissance of solid-phase oligosaccharide synthesis
AUTHOR(S): Manabe, Shino
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. for Cellular Regulation, RIKEN, Japan
SOURCE: Kagaku Kogyo (2003), 54(10), 797-803
CODEN: KAKOAY; ISSN: 0451-2014
PUBLISHER: Kagaku Kogyosha
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB A review describes (1) brief history of solid-phase synthesis of oligosaccharides including Schuerch's approach using Merrifield resin as the solid support and allyl alc. linker and Danishefsky's method using glycal for glycosylation and (2) methods developed in Riken involving (a) real-time monitoring of glycosylation and deprotection step using chloroacetyl protecting group and its coloration reaction with 4-(p-nitrobenzyl)pyridine or coloration detection of hydroxy group using Disperse Red-cyanuric chloride conjugate, (b) use of polyethylene glycol Me ether as soluble polymer support for efficient glycosylation, easy monitoring of glycosylation reaction and products, and easy separation of products, and (c) solid phase resin-soluble polymer support hybrid capture-release method for purification of products by thioetherification of chloroacetylated (chloroacetyl-tagged) products with thiol group of Merrifield resin-bound N-tert-butoxycarbonyl-L-cysteine to capture the soluble polymer-bound oligosaccharides and N-deprotection of the cysteine and concomitant releasing the soluble polymer-bound products.

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:425693 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:350332
TITLE: Solid-phase oligosaccharide synthesis with real-time reaction monitoring
AUTHOR(S): Manabe, Shino
CORPORATE SOURCE: RIKEN, Wako, 351-0198, Japan
SOURCE: Yakugaku Kenkyu no Shinpo (2004), 20, 79-85
CODEN: YAKSEY; ISSN: 0914-4544
PUBLISHER: Yakugaku Kenkyu Shorei Zaidan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB A review. Glycosylation is one of the most important post-translational modifications of proteins, which affects biol. activities by way of controlling higher order structure of proteins. To develop the rapid oligosaccharide construction methodol., solid-phase oligosaccharide synthesis is expected. However, solid-phase synthesis has a significant drawback due to

inherent difficulties in monitoring reaction profile. On-beads real-time reaction monitoring method based on color test was developed. Temporary protecting group chloroacetyl group reacts with (p-nitrobenzyl)pyridine to give red color under basic conditions. On the other hand, the hydroxy group reacts with Disperse Red-cyanuric chloride conjugate. These methods enable to synthesize tetrasaccharide, which is a repeating unit of immunoactive oligosaccharide, in a rapid manner. Furthermore, the color test based on chloroacetyl group and (p-nitrobenzyl)pyridine was applicable to polymer supported oligosaccharide synthesis. By combination of these real-time reaction monitoring and novel linker for oligosaccharide synthesis, several oligosaccharides were synthesized.

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:635258 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
TITLE: Solid-phase oligosaccharide synthesis with real-time reaction monitoring by color test
AUTHOR(S): Manabe, Shino; Ito, Yukishige
CORPORATE SOURCE: PREST, RIKEN (The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research), PREST, Wako, 351-0198, Japan
SOURCE: Abstracts of Papers, 226th ACS National Meeting, New York, NY, United States, September 7-11, 2003 (2003), ORGN-170. American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C.
CODEN: 69EKY9
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Meeting Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
AB Solid-phase synthesis has a significant drawback due to the inherent difficulties in monitoring the reaction profile. We developed on-beads real-time reaction monitoring method based on color test. Temporary protecting chloroacetyl group reacts with (p-nitrobenzyl) pyridine to give red color under basic conditions. On the other hand, hydroxy group reacts with Disperse Red-cyanuric chloride conjugate. By repeating the dechloroacetylation and glycosylation with real-time reaction monitoring, it is possible to synthesize tetrasaccharide, which is the repeating unit of immuno-active oligosacchride schizophyllan, in a rapid manner.

=> fil stng

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	83.26	83.47

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-17.25	-17.25

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LAST RELOADED: Dec 22, 2006 (20061222/UP).

=>
Connecting via Winsock to STN

EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	1	((SHINO) near2 (MANABE)).INV.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2006/12/28 15:47
L2	0	((SHINO) near2 (MANABE)).INV.	EPO; JPO; DERWENT	NEAR	ON	2006/12/28 15:48
L3	4	((YUKISHIGE) near2 (ITO)).INV.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2006/12/28 16:33
L4	1	((YUKISHIGE) near2 (ITO)).INV.	EPO; JPO; DERWENT	NEAR	ON	2006/12/28 16:33
S1	6	(("2524024") or ("4579943")).PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2006/12/28 12:43
S2	1	("Re32976").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2006/12/27 17:52
S3	150	(taddei).inv.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2006/12/28 12:44
S4	0	S3 and hydroxyl	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2006/12/28 12:45
S5	1	S3 and OH	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2006/12/28 12:48
S6	6	S3 and dye	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2006/12/28 12:49

EAST Search History

S7	18	S3 and (detection or monitor$)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2006/12/28 12:49
S8	4	S3 and solid phase	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2006/12/28 13:09

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:41:15 ON 27 DEC 2006

=> fil reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 18:41:31 ON 27 DEC 2006
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 26 DEC 2006 HIGHEST RN 916310-60-6
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 26 DEC 2006 HIGHEST RN 916310-60-6

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 30, 2006

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REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

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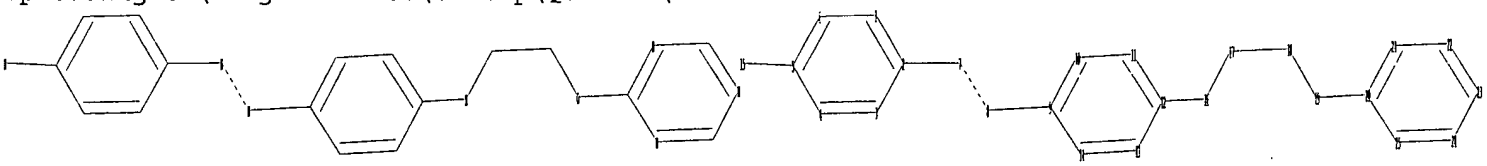

chain nodes :
7 8 15 16 17 18 19
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 9 10 11 12 13 14 20 21 22 23 24 25
chain bonds :
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ring bonds :
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exact/norm bonds :
2-7 5-15 7-8 8-9 12-16 16-17 18-19 19-20

exact bonds :
17-18
normalized bonds :
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21-22 22-23 23-24 24-25

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:CLASS 8:CLASS 9:Atom 10:Atom
11:Atom 12:Atom 13:Atom 14:Atom 15:CLASS 16:CLASS 17:CLASS 18:CLASS 19:CLASS 20:Atom
21:Atom
22:Atom 23:Atom 24:Atom 25:Atom

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> s l1 sss sam
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 18:41:52 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 23 TO ITERATE

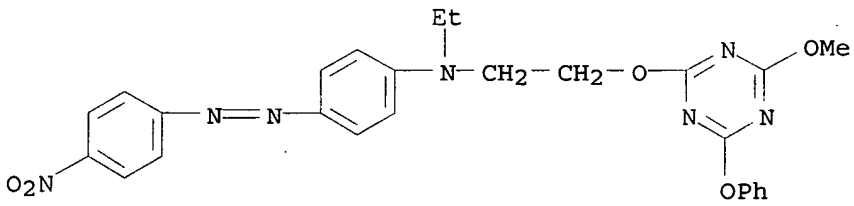
100.0% PROCESSED 23 ITERATIONS 3 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE **COMPLETE**
BATCH **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 173 TO 747
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 3 TO 163

L2 3 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> d scan

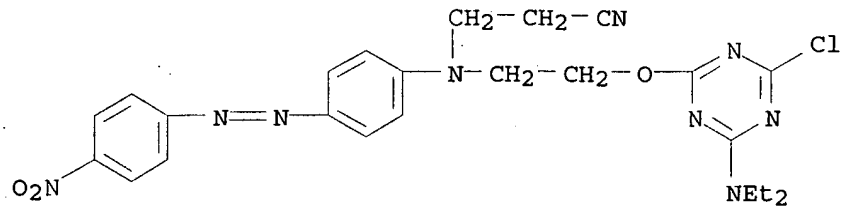
L2 3 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
IN Benzenamine, N-ethyl-N-[2-[(4-methoxy-6-phenoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)oxy]ethyl]-4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]- (9CI)
MF C26 H25 N7 O5



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

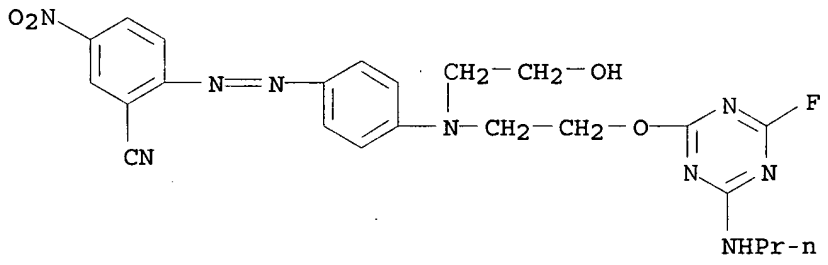
HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):2

L2 3 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
IN Propanenitrile, 3-[[2-[[4-chloro-6-(diethylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl][4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]amino]- (9CI)
MF C24 H26 Cl N9 O3



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 3 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
IN Benzonitrile, 2-[[4-[[2-[[4-fluoro-6-(propylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl](2-hydroxyethyl)amino]phenyl]azo]-5-nitro- (9CI)
MF C23 H24 F N9 O4



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

ALL ANSWERS HAVE BEEN SCANNED

=> s l1 sss full
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 18:42:17 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 334 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 334 ITERATIONS 48 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L3 48 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> fil hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 166.94 167.15

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:42:21 ON 27 DEC 2006
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 27 Dec 2006 VOL 146 ISS 1
FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 Dec 2006 (20061226/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

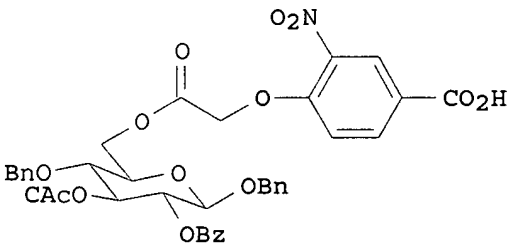
=> s l3
L4 8 L3

=> d l4 ibib abs hitstr 1-8

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:411986 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:423918
TITLE: Detection of free and protected hydroxyl groups in sugars by color reactions, and monitoring of reactions in solid-phase oligosaccharide synthesis
INVENTOR(S): Manabe, Fumino; Ito, Yukinari
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
JP 2004144689	A	20040520	JP 2002-312131		20021028
US 2004132199	A1	20040708	US 2003-673131		20030930
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-312131	A	20021028

GI



I

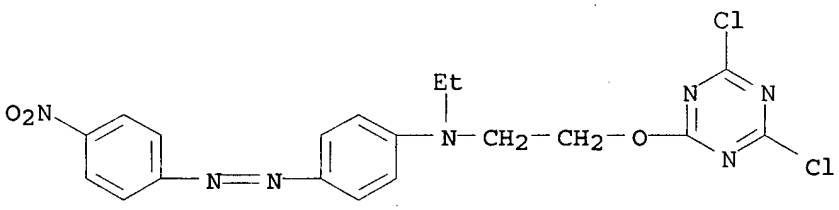
AB In solid-phase oligosaccharide synthesis from OH-containing sugars bound to supports and sugars having groups reactive with the OH and having OH protected with ZCH2CO (Z = halo, OSO2R; R = aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbyl), the free or protected OH groups in the solid phase are detected by the reaction with XY (X = azo dye residue; Y = group reactive with OH of

sugars) or (p-nitrobenzyl)pyridine (PNBP). Thus, chloroacetyl-protected sugar I supported on Tentagel resin was deprotected with H2NHNCS2- at room temperature for 1 h. The product gave neg. color reaction with PNBP, and pos. with Disperse Red I derivative

IT 255867-42-6P
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(monitoring of solid-phase oligosaccharide synthesis by color reaction for detection of (protected) OH)

RN 255867-42-6 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenamine, N-[2-[(4,6-dichloro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)oxy]ethyl]-N-ethyl-4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 2 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:746490 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:385028

TITLE: On-Resin Real-Time Reaction Monitoring of Solid-Phase Oligosaccharide Synthesis

AUTHOR(S): Manabe, Shino; Ito, Yukishige

CORPORATE SOURCE: RIKEN (The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research), Hirosawa, Wako-shi, Saitama, 351-0198, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (2002), 124(43), 12638-12639
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

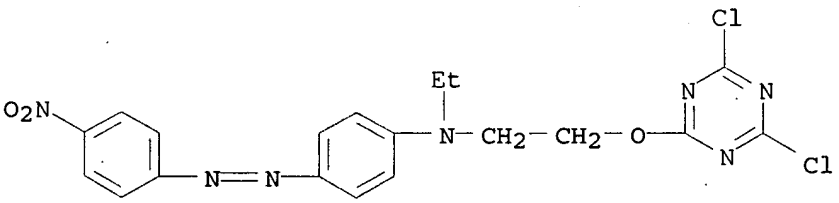
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 137:385028

AB On-resin real-time monitoring by a combination of a color test of (p-nitrobenzyl)pyridine and Disperse Red was developed for oligosaccharide synthesis.

IT 255867-42-6P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(on-resin real-time reaction monitoring of solid-phase oligosaccharide synthesis)

RN 255867-42-6 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenamine, N-[2-[(4,6-dichloro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)oxy]ethyl]-N-ethyl-4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

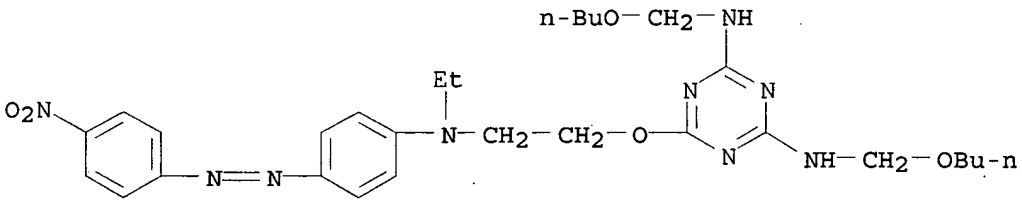


REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:30777 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:167013
TITLE: Modified melamines and melamine resins for E/Z-isomerization
AUTHOR(S): Mahler, Joachim; Rafler, Gerald; Stiller, Burkhard
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fraunhofer Institute of Applied Polymer Research (IAP), Teltow, 14513, Germany
SOURCE: Materials Science & Engineering, C: Biomimetic and Supramolecular Systems (1999), C8-C9, 407-410
CODEN: MSCEEE; ISSN: 0928-4931
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A new four-step synthetic-route for combining azochromophores with melamine resins was developed and their potential for E/Z-isomerization were shown by Kelvin-probe technique. Despite of other melamine resins, the basis mol. of the synthesized melamine-chromophore and the resulting melamine-chromophore resins is the 2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-triazine, the cyanuric chloride. In the first step, the azochromophore was bonded to the s-triazine-ring. Then, the residual chlorines of this triazine-chromophore were substituted by ammonia or primary amines. In the third step, formaldehyde was added, leading to melamine-chromophore monomers. For increasing the stability and the solubility of these monomers the reactive methylolgroups were etherificated with Me or Bu alc. The result of these systems is a crosslinkable melamine-chromophore monomer which is converted in a resin by thermal treating or by acids. An optically induced switching of two different melamine-chromophore monomers and the resins were monitored by measuring the surface potential. It was done by Kelvin-probe technique. The results show a high surface p.d. between the cis- and the trans-state of the azo-group-systems, depending first on the attached chromophore and second whether the prepared films are monomer-layers or resins.

IT 259153-46-3P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(modified melamines and melamine resins for E/Z-isomerization)
RN 259153-46-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4-diamine, N,N'-bis(butoxymethyl)-6-[2-[ethyl[4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]amino]ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:810861 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:108682
TITLE: Synthesis and optical characterization of polycyanurates with pendent second-order nonlinear optical chromophores

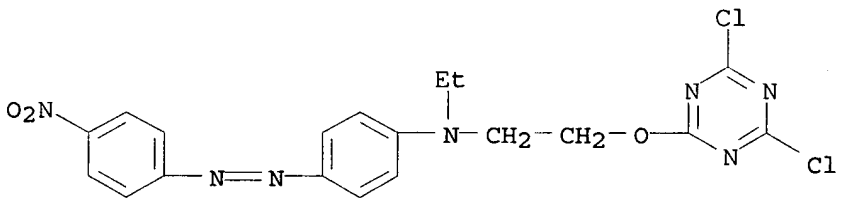
AUTHOR(S): Shin, Dong Cheon; Chang, Youngkyu; Kim, Jin Seok; Noh, Icksam; Kim, Chulhee; Song, Kigook
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Polymer Science and Engineering, Inha University, Inchon, 402-751, S. Korea
SOURCE: Polymer Journal (Tokyo) (1999), 31(12), 1200-1204
CODEN: POLJB8; ISSN: 0032-3896
PUBLISHER: Society of Polymer Science, Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A new type of thermally stable second-order nonlinear optical (NLO) polycyanurate was synthesized by coupling Disperse Red 1 to the aryl hydroxyl-containing linear polycyanurate, which was prepared by the interfacial polymerization of 2-(4-(2-tetrahydropyranyloxy)phenyl)-4,6-dichloro-1,3,5-s-triazine with bisphenol A and by subsequent deprotection of tetrahydropyranyl groups. The new NLO polycyanurate exhibited a glass transition at 167° and an initial thermal decomposition at about 300°. The electrooptic coeffs. of the NLO polycyanurate poled at 1 MV cm-1 were 19 pm V-1 at 633 nm, 13 pm V-1 at 830 nm, and 6 pm V-1 at 1.3 μm. The stability of NLO activity was demonstrated at elevated temps.

IT 255867-46-0P 255867-47-1P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(low-mol.-weight; synthesis of polycyanurates with pendent second-order nonlinear optical chromophores)

RN 255867-46-0 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis-, polymer with N-[2-[(4,6-dichloro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)oxy]ethyl]-N-ethyl-4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]benzenamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

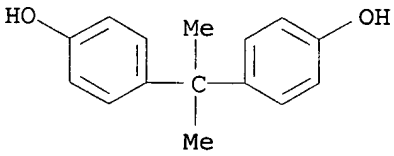
CM 1

CRN 255867-42-6
CMF C19 H17 Cl2 N7 O3



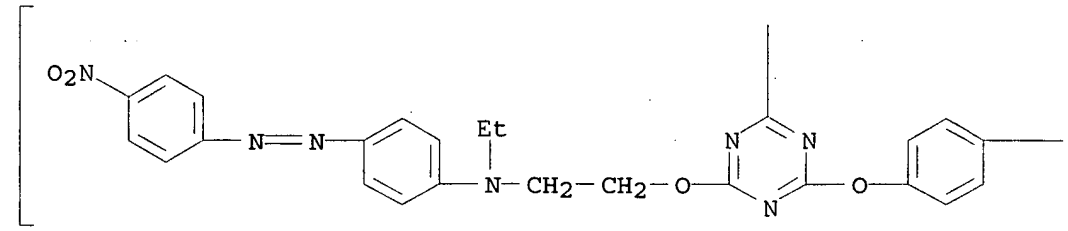
CM 2

CRN 80-05-7
CMF C15 H16 O2

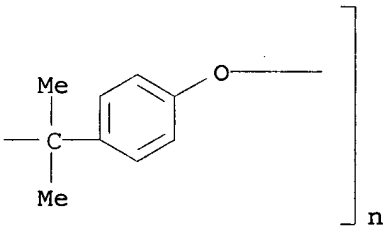


RN 255867-47-1 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[[6-[2-[ethyl[4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]amino]ethoxy]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diyl]oxy-1,4-phenylene(1-methylethylidene)-1,4-phenyleneoxy] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

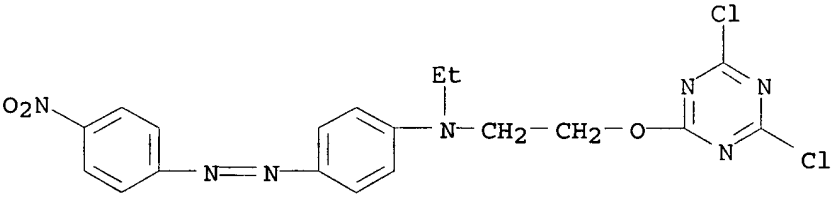
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



IT 255867-42-6P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(monomer; for synthesis of polycyanurates with pendent second-order nonlinear optical chromophores)
RN 255867-42-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, N-[2-[(4,6-dichloro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)oxy]ethyl]-N-ethyl-4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

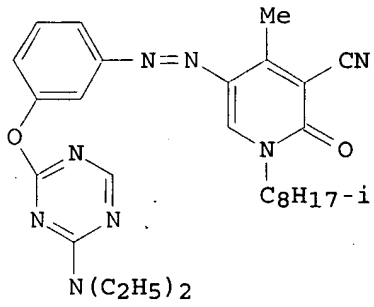


REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:605414 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:205414
TITLE: Dyeing of nitrogen-containing fibers and dyed products
INVENTOR(S): Shimizu, Kanji; Hibara, Toshio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Kasei Hekisuto KK, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05140875	A	19930608	JP 1991-306403	19911121
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1991-306403	19911121

GI



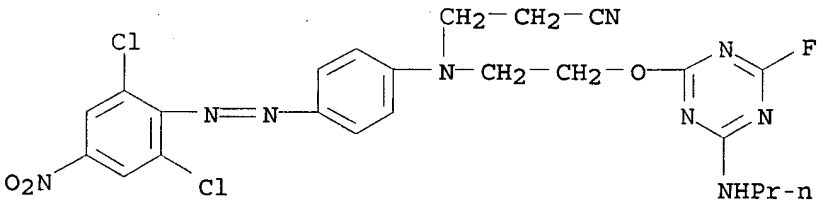
I

AB The title products with improved light- and wetfastness are obtained by dyeing N-containing fibers with reactive disperse dyes and contacting the fibers with UV-absorbers during or after the dyeing. Thus, a polyester-spandex composite fiber was immersed in an aqueous dispersion containing monoazo compound I at 120° for 1 h, soaped, further immersed in an aqueous solution containing 2-hydroxy-4-methoxy-5-sulfobenzophenone and 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone at 85° for 20 min, washed, and dried to give a dyed product showing lightfastness grade (JIS-L-0842, 20 h) 4-5 and waterfastness grade (JIS-L-846-A) 4-5.

IT 150668-51-2
RL: USES (Uses)
(nitrogen-containing fibers dyed with, with good light- and wetfastness)

RN 150668-51-2 HCAPLUS

CN Propanenitrile, 3-[[4-[(2,6-dichloro-4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl][2-[[4-fluoro-6-(propylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 6 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

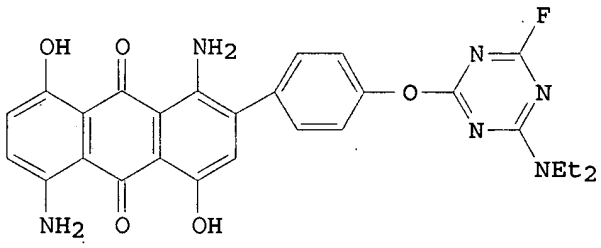
ACCESSION NUMBER:	1986:90482 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	104:90482
TITLE:	Triazine dyes for poly(butylene terephthalate) fibers
INVENTOR(S):	Niwa, Toshio; Himeno, Kiyoshi; Hibara, Toshio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE:	Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 60173061	A	19850906	JP 1984-30099	19840220
JP 04039504	B	19920629		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-30099 19840220

GI



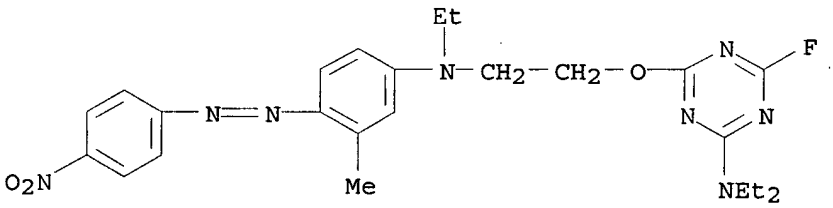
II

AB Poly(butylene terephthalate) (I) fibers are dyed yellow to blue with triazine dyes with good fastness, especially fastness to washing. Thus, 10 g I fibers were immersed in 300 mL water containing II 0.1, a naphthalenesulfonic acid-HCHO condensate 0.2, and a higher alc. sulfate ester 0.4 g and dyed 60 min at 130° to give a blue fabric having fastness to light 5-6, washing 4-5, and water 4-5, compared with 5-6, 1, and 2, resp., for dyeing with 1,5-diamino-4,5-dihydroxy-2-(p-methoxyphenyl)anthraquinone.

IT 100477-11-0 100477-14-3 100477-15-4
100477-19-8 100477-22-3 100504-84-5
100504-85-6
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(dyes, for poly(butylene terephthalate) fibers)

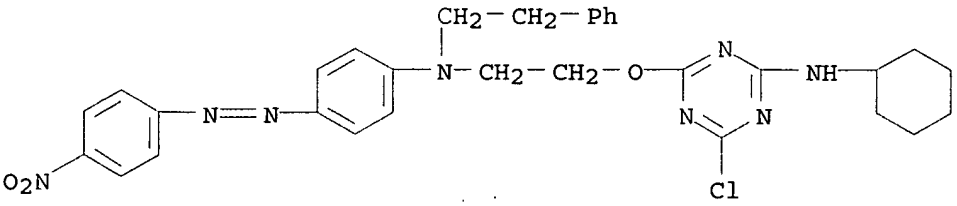
RN 100477-11-0 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,5-Triazin-2-amine, N,N-diethyl-4-[2-[ethyl[3-methyl-4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]amino]ethoxy]-6-fluoro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

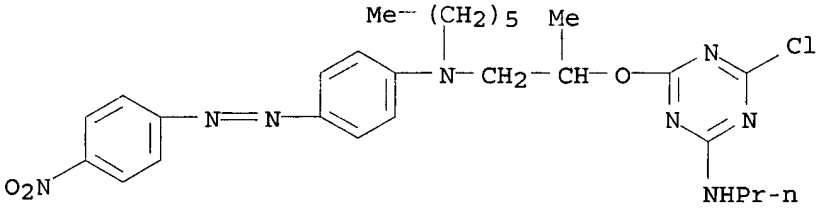


RN 100477-14-3 HCAPLUS

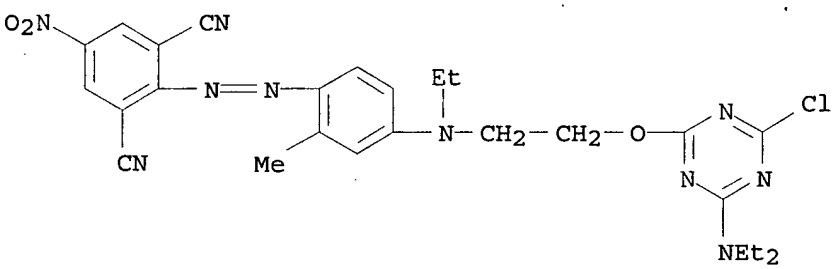
CN 1,3,5-Triazin-2-amine, 4-chloro-N-cyclohexyl-6-[2-[[4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl](2-phenylethyl)amino]ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



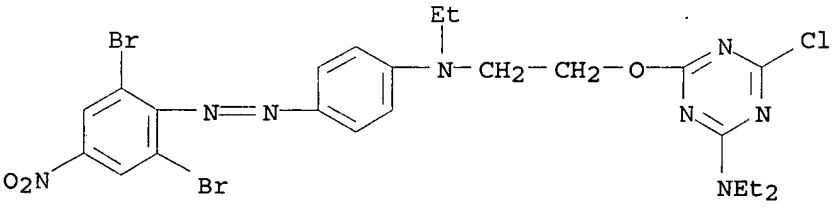
RN 100477-15-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1,3,5-Triazin-2-amine, 4-chloro-6-[2-[hexyl[4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]amino]-1-methylethoxy]-N-propyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



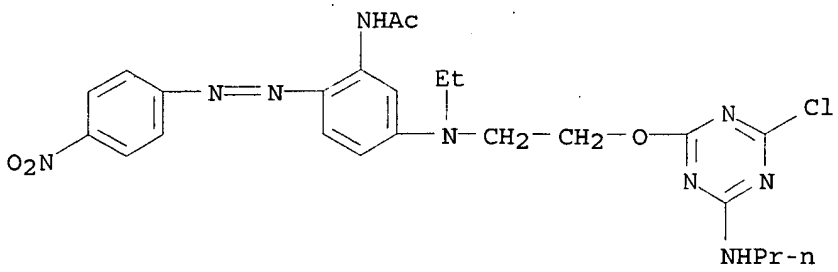
RN 100477-19-8 HCAPLUS
CN 1,3-Benzenedicarbonitrile, 2-[[4-[[2-[[4-chloro-6-(diethylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl]ethylamino]-2-methylphenyl]azo]-5-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



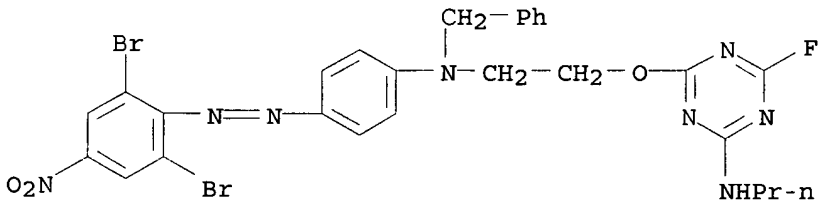
RN 100477-22-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1,3,5-Triazin-2-amine, 4-chloro-6-[2-[[4-[(2,6-dibromo-4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]ethylamino]ethoxy]-N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 100504-84-5 HCAPLUS
CN Acetamide, N-[5-[[2-[[4-chloro-6-(propylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl]ethylamino]-2-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



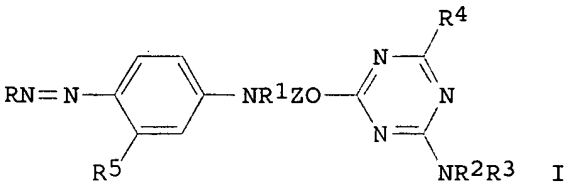
RN 100504-85-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1,3,5-Triazin-2-amine, 4-[2-[[4-[(2,6-dibromo-4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl](phenylmethyl)amino]ethoxy]-6-fluoro-N-propyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 7 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:47330 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:47330
TITLE: Reactive monoazo dyes for cellulose-containing fibers
INVENTOR(S): Niwa, Toshio; Himeno, Kiyoshi; Hihara, Toshio; Kurose, Yutaka; Shimizu, Yukiharu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co., Ltd. , Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 53 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 121825	A1	19841017	EP 1984-102853	19840315
EP 121825	B1	19860910		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, LI				
JP 59170144	A	19840926	JP 1983-43793	19830316
JP 04059347	B	19920922		
US 4837309	A	19890606	US 1984-583233	19840224

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1983-43793 A 19830316
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 102:47330
GI



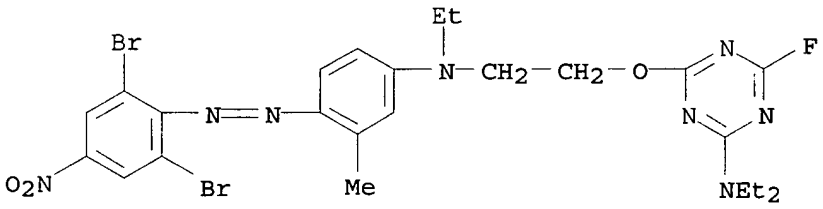
I

AB Light- and wetfast orange to blue dyeings are produced by dyes of general structure I, where R = (un)substituted Ph or N- and/or S-containing heterocyclic radical; R1 = (un)substituted alkyl, cyclohexyl, alkenyl, aralkyl, or aryl; R2 and R3 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, cyclohexyl, aryl, or aralkyl, or NR2R3 = 5- or 6-membered heterocycle; Z = CH2CH2, CH2CHMe, or CH2CHEt; R4 = F or Cl; and R5 = H, Cl, Me, or acylamino. Thus, I (R = 4-O2NC6H4, R1 = CH2CH2CN, R2 = R3 = Et, R4 = F, R5 = H, Z = CH2CH2) [94403-84-6], prepared by diazotizing 4-O2NC6H4NH2 [100-01-6] and coupling with N-(2-cyanoethyl)-N-[2-[2-fluoro-4-(diethylamino)-6-triazinyloxy]ethyl]aniline [92604-66-5], was mixed as an aqueous dispersion with Na alginate solution polyethylene glycol di-Me ether, and H2O to give a paste which was print-dyed on 65:35 polyester-cotton cloth and fixed to obtain an orange dyeing with excellent lightfastness and wetfastness. Numerous other I and their λmax and color on cellulosic textiles are reported.

IT 94368-28-2
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with cuprous cyanide)

RN 94368-28-2 HCAPLUS

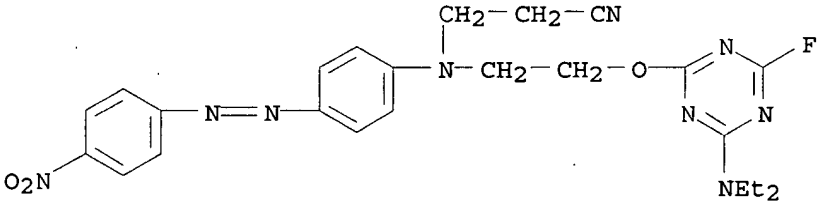
CN 1,3,5-Triazin-2-amine, 4-[2-[[4-[(2,6-dibromo-4-nitrophenyl)azo]-3-methylphenyl]ethylamino]ethoxy]-N,N-diethyl-6-fluoro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 94403-84-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(reactive dye, for cellulose textiles)

RN 94403-84-6 HCAPLUS

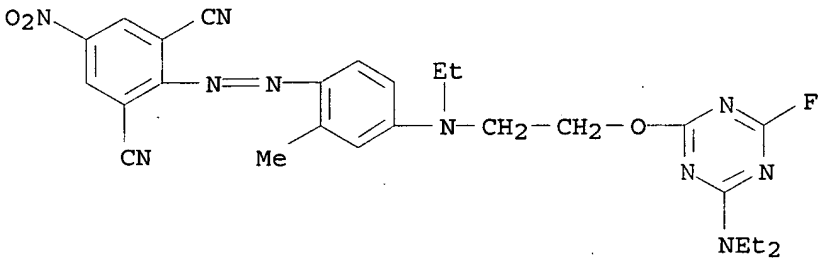
CN Propanenitrile, 3-[[2-[[4-(diethylamino)-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl][4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



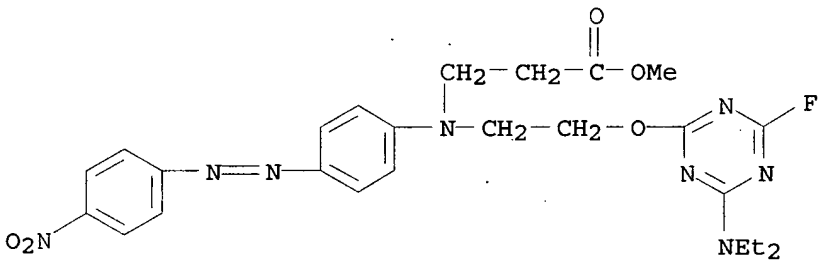
IT 94368-27-1 94368-30-6 94368-31-7
94368-32-8 94368-33-9 94368-34-0
94368-35-1 94368-36-2 94368-37-3
94368-39-5 94368-40-8 94368-41-9
94368-42-0 94368-45-3 94368-46-4
94368-47-5 94368-48-6 94368-49-7
94368-50-0 94368-51-1 94368-52-2
94368-53-3 94368-54-4 94368-55-5
94368-56-6 94368-57-7 94368-58-8

94368-59-9 94368-60-2 94403-43-7
RL: RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(reactive dye, for cellulosic textiles)

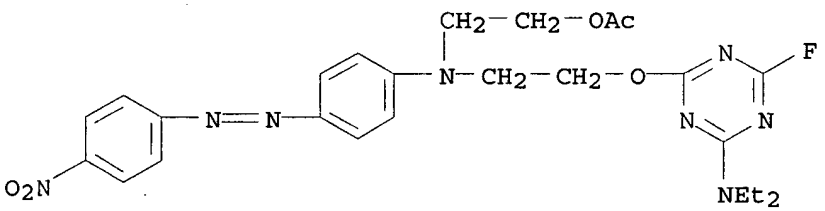
RN 94368-27-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1,3-Benzenedicarbonitrile, 2-[[4-[[2-[[4-(diethylamino)-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl]ethylamino]-2-methylphenyl]azo]-5-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



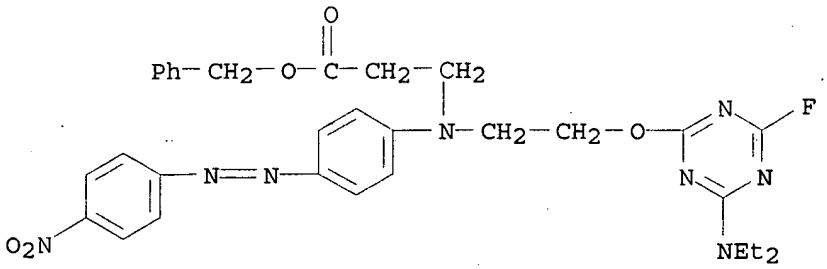
RN 94368-30-6 HCAPLUS
CN β-Alanine, N-[2-[[4-(diethylamino)-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl]-N-[4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



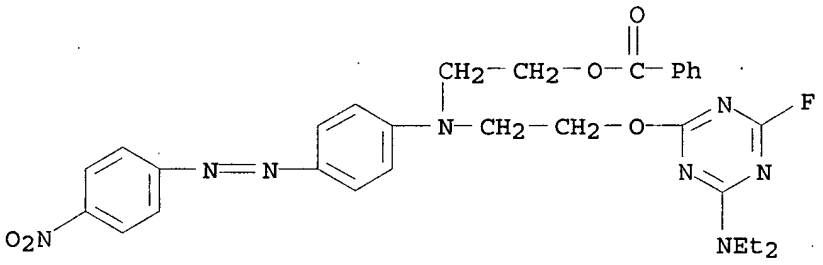
RN 94368-31-7 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[[2-[[4-(diethylamino)-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl][4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]amino]-, acetate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



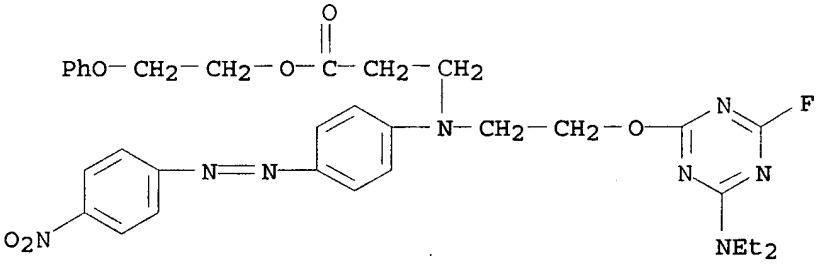
RN 94368-32-8 HCAPLUS
CN β-Alanine, N-[2-[[4-(diethylamino)-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl]-N-[4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]-, phenylmethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



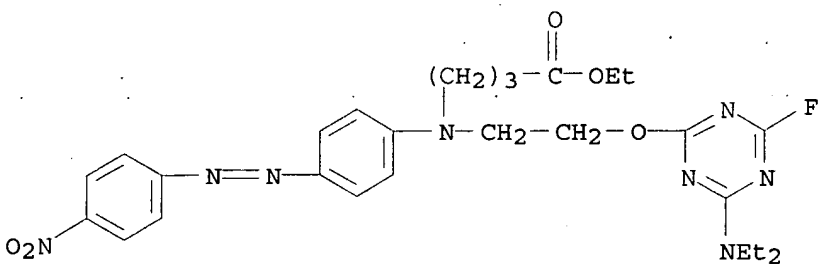
RN 94368-33-9 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[[2-[[4-(diethylamino)-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl][4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]amino]-, benzoate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



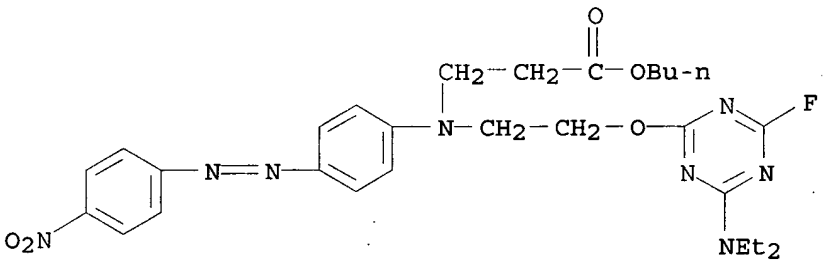
RN 94368-34-0 HCAPLUS
CN β-Alanine, N-[2-[[4-(diethylamino)-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl]-N-[4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]-, 2-phenoxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



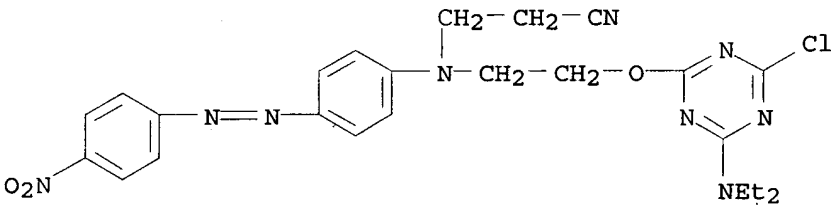
RN 94368-35-1 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 4-[[2-[[4-(diethylamino)-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl][4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]amino]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



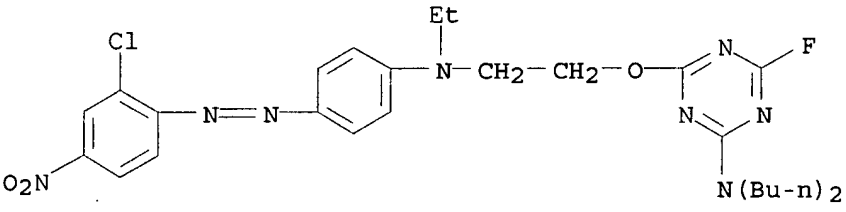
RN 94368-36-2 HCAPLUS
CN β-Alanine, N-[2-[[4-(diethylamino)-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl]-N-[4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 94368-37-3 HCAPLUS
CN Propanenitrile, 3-[[2-[[4-chloro-6-(diethylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl][4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

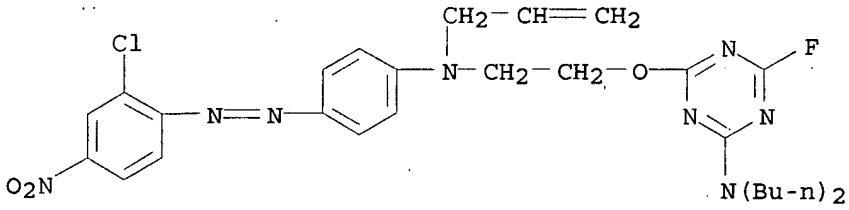


RN 94368-39-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1,3,5-Triazin-2-amine, N,N-dibutyl-4-[2-[[4-[(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]ethylamino]ethoxy]-6-fluoro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

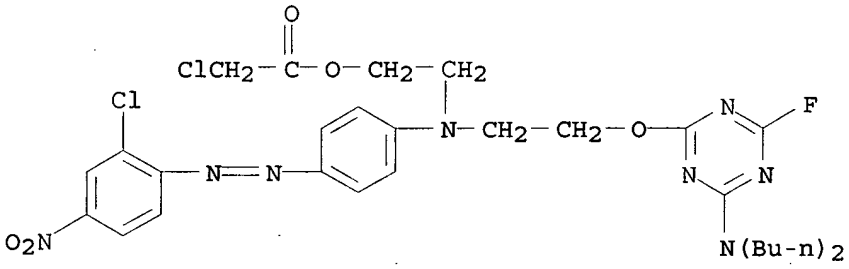


RN 94368-40-8 HCAPLUS
CN 1,3,5-Triazin-2-amine, N,N-dibutyl-4-[2-[[4-[(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]-2-propenylamino]ethoxy]-6-fluoro- (9CI) (CA INDEX

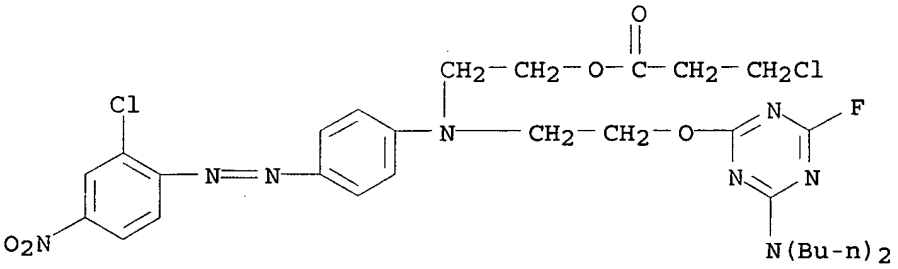
NAME)



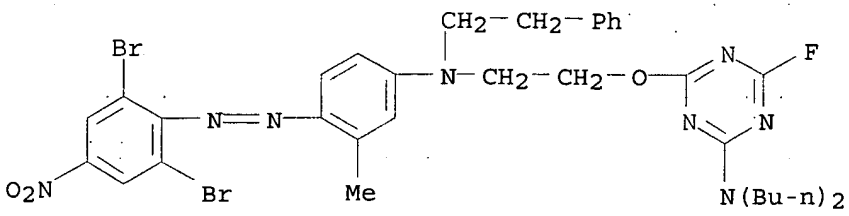
RN 94368-41-9 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, chloro-, 2-[[4-[(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl][2-[[4-(dibutylamino)-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl]amino]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



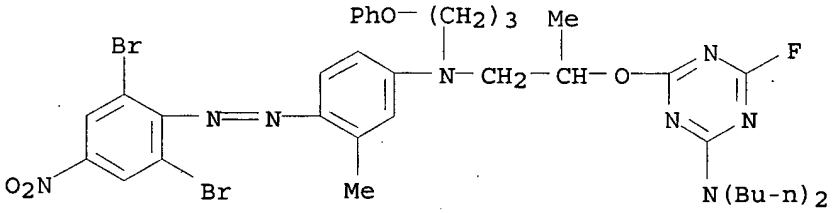
RN 94368-42-0 HCAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 3-chloro-, 2-[[4-[(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl][2-[[4-(dibutylamino)-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl]amino]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



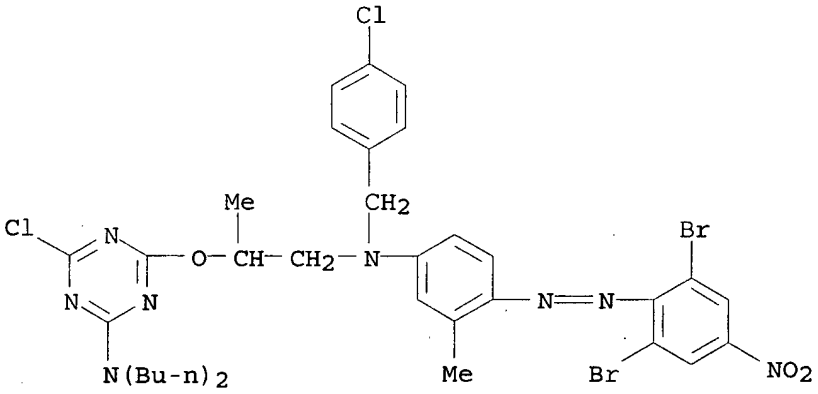
RN 94368-45-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1,3,5-Triazin-2-amine, N,N-dibutyl-4-[2-[[4-[(2,6-dibromo-4-nitrophenyl)azo]-3-methylphenyl](2-phenylethyl)amino]ethoxy]-6-fluoro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



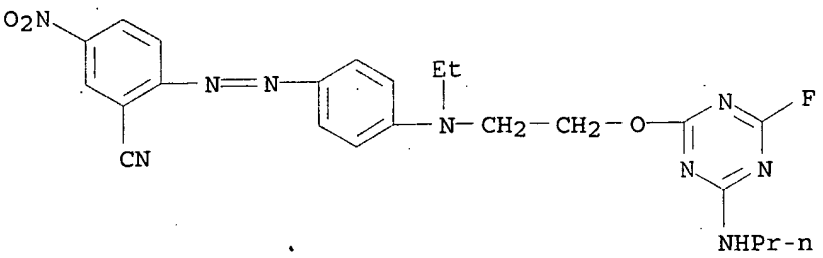
RN 94368-46-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1,3,5-Triazin-2-amine, N,N-dibutyl-4-[2-[[4-[(2,6-dibromo-4-nitrophenyl)azo]-3-methylphenyl](3-phenoxypropyl)amino]-1-methylethoxy]-6-fluoro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



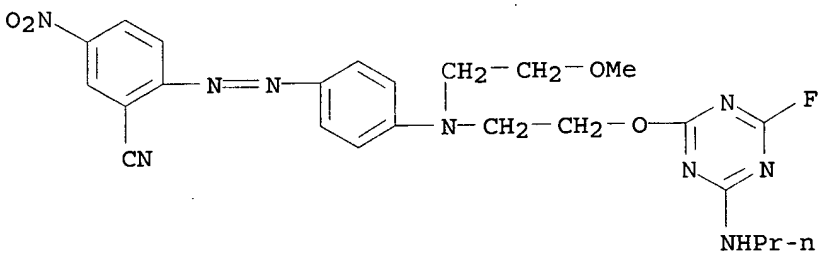
RN 94368-47-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1,3,5-Triazin-2-amine, N,N-dibutyl-4-chloro-6-[2-[[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl][4-[(2,6-dibromo-4-nitrophenyl)azo]-3-methylphenyl]amino]-1-methylethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



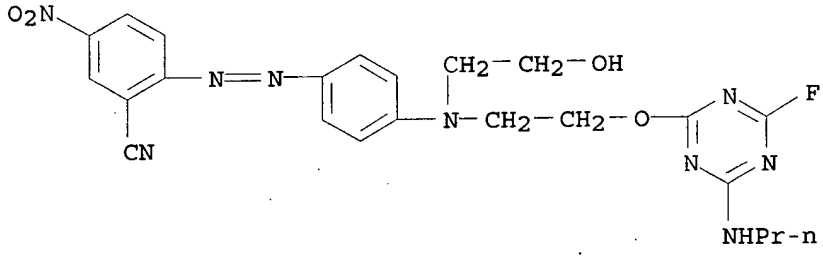
RN 94368-48-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 2-[[4-[ethyl[2-[[4-fluoro-6-(propylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl]amino]phenyl]azo]-5-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



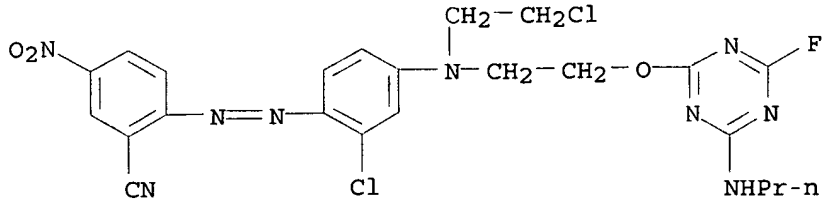
RN 94368-49-7 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 2-[[4-[[2-[[4-fluoro-6-(propylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl](2-methoxyethyl)amino]phenyl]azo]-5-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



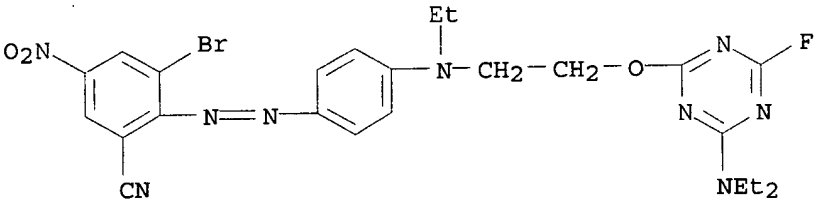
RN 94368-50-0 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 2-[[4-[[2-[[4-fluoro-6-(propylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl](2-hydroxyethyl)amino]phenyl]azo]-5-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



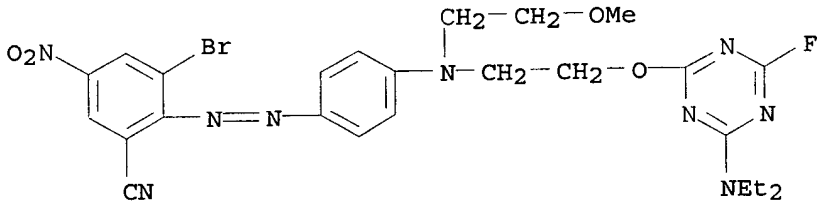
RN 94368-51-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 2-[[2-chloro-4-[(2-chloroethyl)[2-[[4-fluoro-6-(propylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl]amino]phenyl]azo]-5-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



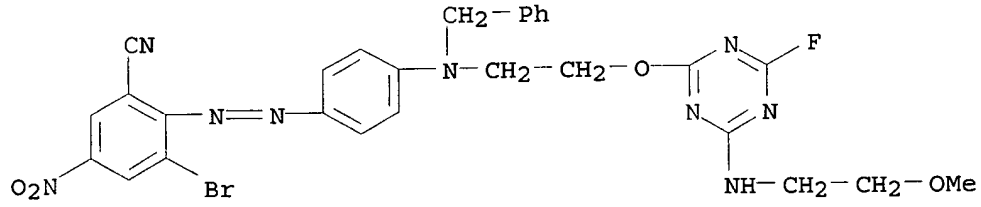
RN 94368-52-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 3-bromo-2-[[4-[[2-[[4-(diethylamino)-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl]ethylamino]phenyl]azo]-5-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



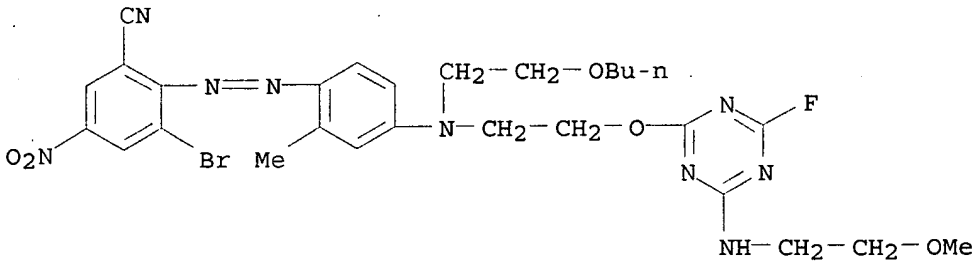
RN 94368-53-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 3-bromo-2-[[4-[[2-[[4-(diethylamino)-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl](2-methoxyethyl)amino]phenyl]azo]-5-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



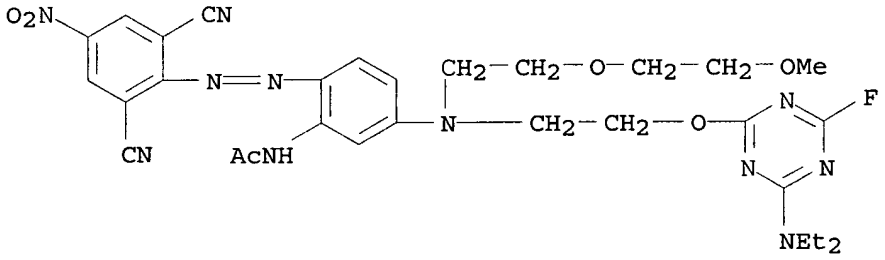
RN 94368-54-4 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 3-bromo-2-[[4-[[2-[[4-fluoro-6-[(2-methoxyethyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl](phenylmethyl)amino]phenyl]azo]-5-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



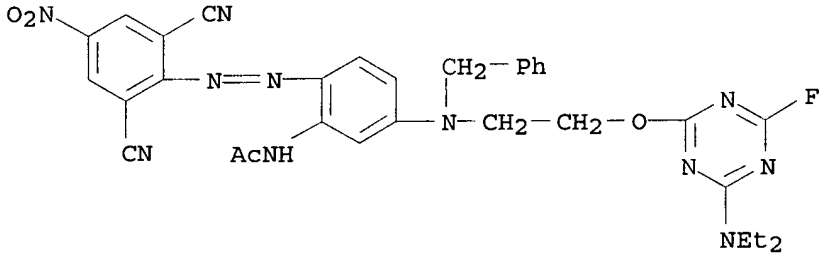
RN 94368-55-5 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 3-bromo-2-[[4-[(2-butoxyethyl)[2-[[4-fluoro-6-[(2-methoxyethyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl]amino]-2-methylphenyl]azo]-5-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



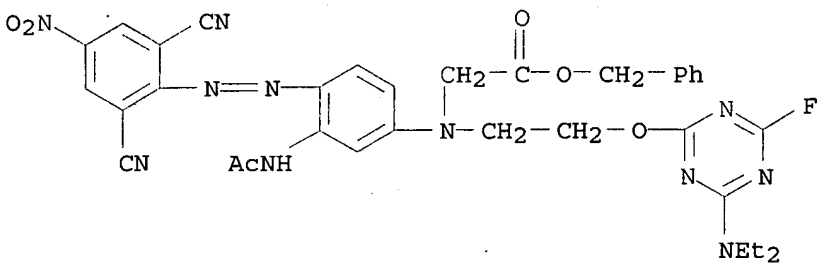
RN 94368-56-6 HCAPLUS
CN Acetamide, N-[2-[(2,6-dicyano-4-nitrophenyl)azo]-5-[[2-[[4-(diethylamino)-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl][2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl]amino]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



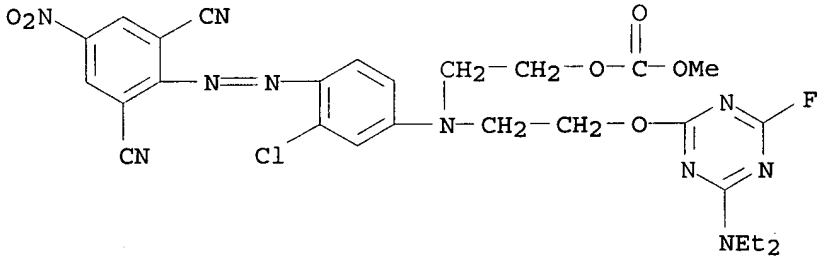
RN 94368-57-7 HCAPLUS
CN Acetamide, N-[2-[(2,6-dicyano-4-nitrophenyl)azo]-5-[[2-[[4-(diethylamino)-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl](phenylmethyl)amino]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



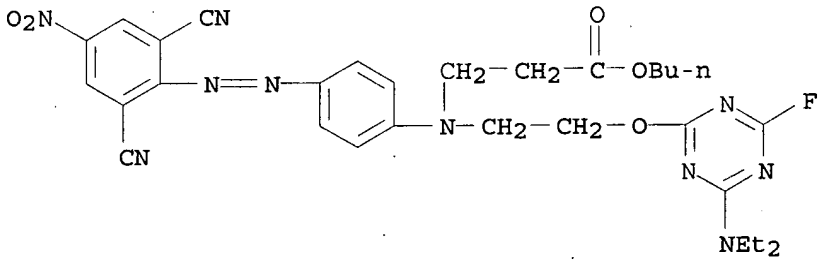
RN 94368-58-8 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-[3-(acetylamino)-4-[(2,6-dicyano-4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]-N-[2-[[4-(diethylamino)-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl]-, phenylmethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



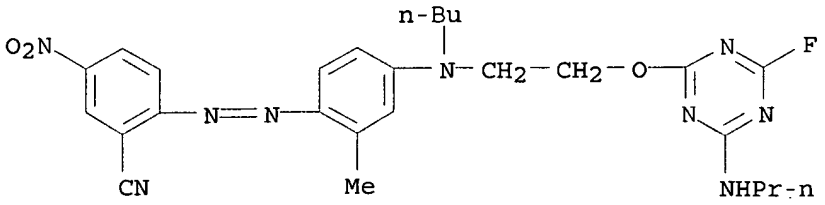
RN 94368-59-9 HCAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, 2-[[3-chloro-4-[(2,6-dicyano-4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl][2-[[4-(diethylamino)-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl]amino]ethyl methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 94368-60-2 HCAPLUS
CN β-Alanine, N-[4-[(2,6-dicyano-4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]-N-[2-[[4-(diethylamino)-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl]-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



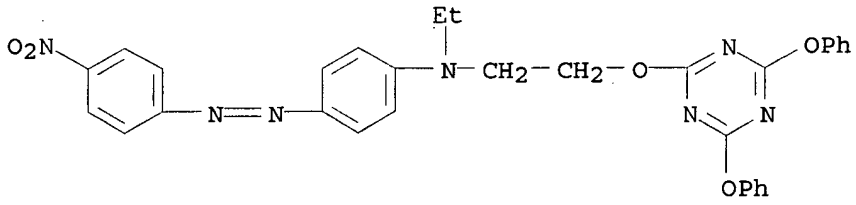
RN 94403-43-7 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 2-[[4-[butyl[2-[[4-fluoro-6-(propylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl]amino]-2-methylphenyl]azo]-5-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



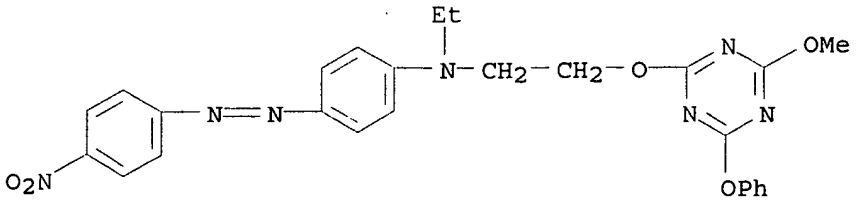
L4 ANSWER 8 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:565800 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20061227>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:165800
TITLE: Azo dyes for polyester fibers and blends
INVENTOR(S): Shirosaki, Tsutomu; Nakayama, Kenji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 50077676	A	19750625	JP 1973-130135	19731121
JP 58027287	B	19830608		

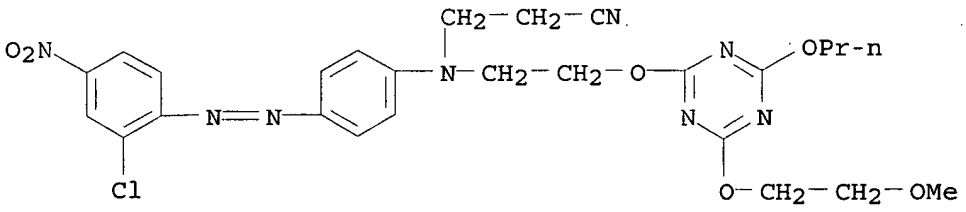
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1973-130135 A 19731121
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB Polyester fibers are dyed with a water-insol. azo dye I (R = benzene or benzothiazole nucleus substituted with ≤3 NO2, lower alkyl, halogen, CN, and(or) lower alkoxy groups; R1, R2 = H, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, lower alkylamino; R3 = lower alkyl, optionally substituted with halogen, CN, lower alkoxy, or OH; n = 0-2; R4, R5 = Ph, lower alkoxyalkyl, lower alkyl). Polyester-cellulosic fiber blends are dyed with I and a cyclic lower alkylene carbonate. The I may be prepared by reaction of R1R2(RN:N)C6H2NR3(CH2CH2O)nH with a chloro- or phenoxytriazine or by coupling diazotized RNH2 with the appropriate coupling component. Thus, a polyester taffeta was dyed red with I (R = 4-O2NC6H4, R1 = R2 = H, R3 = R4 = R5 = Me, n = 1) [56637-90-2]. Five other I were similarly used.
IT 56637-87-7 56637-88-8 56637-89-9
RL: USES (Uses)
(dyeing of cellulosic-polyester blends with)
RN 56637-87-7 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, N-[2-[(4,6-diphenoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)oxy]ethyl]-N-ethyl-4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



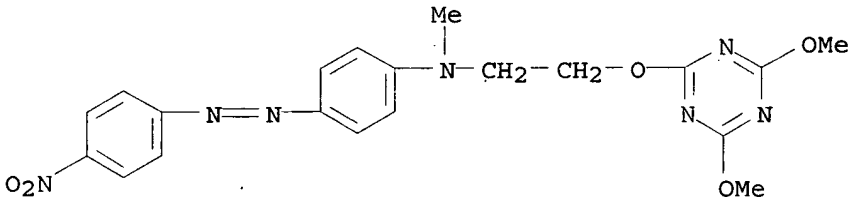
RN 56637-88-8 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, N-ethyl-N-[2-[(4-methoxy-6-phenoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)oxy]ethyl]-4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 56637-89-9 HCAPLUS
CN Propanenitrile, 3-[[4-[(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl][2-[[4-(2-methoxyethoxy)-6-propoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]ethyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 56637-90-2
RL: USES (Uses)
(dyeing of polyester fibers with)
RN 56637-90-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenamine, N-[2-[(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)oxy]ethyl]-N-methyl-4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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1. Rapid microwave-assisted deprotection of N-Cbz and N-Bn derivatives
Daga, M.C. / Taddei, M. / Varchi, G., *Tetrahedron Letters*, Jul 2001
Mangini' Universita di Bologna, Via Risorgimento 4 40136 Bologna , Italy Catalytic-transfer hydrogenation in iso -propanol under microwave irradiation has been performed to rapidly deprotect N -Cbz and N -Bn derivatives.
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2. The Barton radical decarboxylation on solid phase. A versatile synthesis of peptides containing modified amino acids
Attardi, M.E. / Taddei, M., *Tetrahedron Letters*, May 2001
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Filigheddu, S.N. / Masala, S. / Taddei, M., *Tetrahedron Letters*, Aug 1999
Several oligopeptides and amino acids containing an aziridine 2-carboxylate group were prepared using a solid phase version of the Gabriel-Cromwell reaction. Wang resin loaded with different Fmoc amino acids was employed as the...
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Demarcus, M. / Filigheddu, S.N. / Mann, A. / Taddei, M., *Tetrahedron Letters*, Jun 1999
(E)-Methoxy alkenes derived from N-Boc or N-Cbz @a-amino acids undergo stereoselective addition of phenyl selenyl chloride in the presence of Ti(Oi-Pr)"4 and LiCl to give the corresponding phenylselenyl aldehydes that can be easily...
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Falorni, M. / Porcheddu, A. / Taddei, M., *Tetrahedron Letters*, Jun 1999
Several carboxylic acids, including N-Boc, N-Cbz and N-Fmoc amino acids were reduced to the corresponding alcohols by activation of the carboxy function with cyanuric chloride and N-methylmorpholine followed by reduction with aqueous...
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Ciapetti, P. / Taddei, M., *Tetrahedron*, Sep 1998
1-Vinylpyrimidines and 9-vinylpurines have been prepared via selective alkylation of the heterocyclic ring with 1,2-dibromoethane (or 1,2-dibromopropanol) followed by dehydrobromination with sodium ethoxide in ethanol/DMF.
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Esposito, A. / Falorni, M. / Taddei, M., *Tetrahedron Letters*, Sep 1998
Several polyhydroxylated pyrrolidines with an aliphatic long chain on the ring nitrogen were prepared starting from d-mannitol. An amphiphilic bis-azasugar scaffold has been also prepared. These products behave as cationic surfactants...
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The synthesis of a series of novel @a-amino acids based on the nucleophilic substitution of protected 2-amino-4-bromobutanoic acid (1) is described. Basic, acidic or neutral amino acids can be obtained; chimerical amino acids carrying a...
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Filigheddu, S.N. / Taddei, M., *Tetrahedron Letters*, May 1998
The synthesis of a series of novel amino acids and peptides containing an aziridine ring is described. Their preparation is based on the Gabriel-Cromwell reaction of amino acids or peptides with different 2-bromo acrylates and...
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Falorni, M. / Giacomelli, G. / Nieddu, F. / Taddei, M., *Tetrahedron Letters*, Jun 1997
The synthesis of a tetra-functionalized template based on a diketopiperazine skeleton is described together with some protocols for the synthesis of families of diversomers using a parallel synthesis approach.
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D'Aniello, F. / Mann, A. / Schoenfelder, A. / Taddei, M., *Tetrahedron*, Jan 1997
The important naturally occurring @b-amino acid N-Boc-ADDA is prepared following a disconnection of the C-C bond between the two E,E double bonds. The stereochemistry of the two synthons was controlled using the alkylation of chiral...
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Ciapetti, P. / Soccolini, F. / Taddei, M., *Tetrahedron*, Jan 1997
Four new N-Fmoc @a-amino acids carrying a nucleobase in the side chain were prepared starting from L-glutamic acid. N-Boc-glutamic acid @a benzyl ester underwent a radical decarboxylation in the presence of CBrCl"3 to give the...
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☐ **Schneider, M.-R. / Mann, A. / Taddei, M.**, *Tetrahedron Letters*, Nov 1996
N-tosyl phenylaziridines are opened regioselectively with allylsilanes in presence of BF"3.Et"2O to form @c-amino olefins. During the reaction a formal [3+2] cycloaddition produced the corresponding pyrrolidines, amenable to the open...
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Ciapetti, P. / Falorni, M. / Taddei, M., *Tetrahedron*, May 1996
The addition of @c-monosubstituted allylchromium(III) reagents to N-protected @a-amino aldehydes proceeds in a stereoconvergent manner in contrast with the case of the unsubstituted reagents, where the stereoselectivity depends on the...
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Mann, A. / Quaranta, L. / Reginato, G. / Taddei, M., *Tetrahedron Letters*, Apr 1996
Molecules structurally analogous to dipeptides, containing an oxirane ring in the place of the peptidic bond, can be prepared by oxidative conversion of @b-hydroxyselenides obtained by Mukaiyama aldol type reaction of N-protected...
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D'Aniello, F. / Falorni, M. / Mann, A. / Taddei, M., *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry*, Apr 1996
The N-Boc derivatives of (2S,3S,4R,6E)-2-amino-3-hydroxy-4-methyl-6-octenoic acid and (2S,4R)-2-amino-4-methyl-hexanoic acid have been prepared using the acetonide of D-Serine aldehyde 1 as a formyl glycine equivalent. The...
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Lenzi, A. / Reginato, G. / Taddei, M., *Tetrahedron Letters*, Mar 1995
N-Boc-Glutamic acid @a-benzyl ester was transformed into 4-bromo-2-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-butyric acid benzyl ester using the Barton-Crich protocol. This bromo derivative undergoes nucleophilic substitution with nucleobases to give...
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